The Daily and Weekly Commercial—News Paper Discontinuances.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office, whether directed to his names or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible.

2. If a person orders the paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or else the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take News papers or unclaimed from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Drafts, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually as safe as Express. Address Letters to mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX.—NO. 30. WEEKLY EDITION. JUNE 1, 1872.

THE TREATY.

Final Action by the Senate.

The President Advised to Negotiate the Supplemental Treaty.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1872.

The Senate last night finished the consideration of the proposed supplemental treaty, and by a vote of 48 to 8 advised the President to negotiate it. There are a variety of statements in regard to the modifications made, but the best information attainable indicates that they were not such as to materially change the character of the proposition. The object which it will accomplish is to withdraw the claims for indirect losses from the Geneva Conference. The form agreed upon was telegraphed to London last night, and no doubt is felt here that the English authorities will immediately accept it. General Schenck has been constantly advised of the daily situation before the Senate, and of the various modifications proposed. It was not known last night whether, in case of England's acceptance, the treaty would be drawn up here between Fish and Thornton, or in London between Schenck and Granville, but it is fully expected to-day that the President will be able to lay the forma treaty before the Senate either to-morrow night or Tuesday. While there was not a full Senate when the vote was finally taken yesterday, those then absent have in the course of the discussion so indicated their position as to make it sure that the requisite two-thirds vote will be given for the treaty, and about in proportion to the figures given above. As to the prolonged debate since the correspondence was first laid before the Senate, it can be said in general that at first much opposition was manifested against what was characterized as a surrender. There was from first to last severe criticism from recognized administration Senators of the manner in which the State Department had prepared the case, and especially of the way in which the latest aspects of it have been managed. There was scarcely any support found for the proposition that consequential damages were properly made part of our case, but the chief objections were raised to the manner in which the United States had yielded upon further consideration of what the understanding was declared to be among the Joint Commissioners, the feeling became quite general in the Senate that the Unite'd States had been placed in a position it could not maintain, and this was not confined to their party. On both sides of the chamber the conclusion seemed to be that the best escape from the unpleasant and somewhat humiliating position was by means of the supplemental treaty, and the final vote was not divided by party lines.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., May 26, 1872.

The vote in Beaver borough on Senate is: Rutan 104, Dravo 41. M.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., May 26, 1872.

Rutan carries thirty of the thirty-six districts in the county, and has over one hundred majority of the popular vote. He is only beaten three votes in Pulaski, Gen. Irwin's township. S. J. Cross is nominated for Assembly; Mr. Lawrence for Associate Judge; Mr. Henry for Congress; Henry Heice for Constitutional Convention; J. L. Stokes for Prothonotary; D. Neely for Commissioner. The Sheriff is in doubt, being close between Darragh, White, Chamberlain and Martin, with the chances in favor of White. M.

The persons thus far most prominently named in connection with the Democratic gubernatorial nomination are Buckalew from the East, and Cass, McClelland and McClymont from the West. It is known, however, that William A. Wallace, of Clearfield, is held in reserve, and that he is very likely to be taken up as a compromise candidate in a certain contingency. It is also reported that Schell, of Bedford, will withdraw from the Labor Reform ticket, and be nominated at Reading for Auditor General.

Hon. Richard Williams, President of the State Labor Union, has called a second annual convention, to meet in Scranton on Tuesday, the 4th of June, for the purpose of more thorough organization, and, to perhaps, supply vacancies on the State ticket.

George H. Cutter, Esq., is mentioned as the Republican candidate for State Senator in the Erie District.

Charles D. Emery has been chosen Senatorial delegate to represent the Fifteenth District in the Reading Democratic convention. He is for Mr. Buckalew for Governor.

George K. Kerper, Esq., has been chosen delegate to the Reading convention by the Fulton county Democracy.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* of Saturday says: "We hope the old ticket of Grant and Colfax will be nominated at Philadelphia—believing it to be the best one that could be made. If, however, there is to be a change in the Vice Presidency, then it is the duty of the Republican convention to make choice of the gallant Andy Curtin, and it should be the duty of the Pennsylvania delegation to give him their solid vote. This would bring about almost unanimity among the Republicans of the State—would give strength to the State ticket; insure the election beyond a peradventure of Hartranft, Allen and Mercur, and the Republican candidates for Congressmen at large, in October, and the Republican Presidential ticket in November. We say then, if Colfax declines, nominate Grant and Curtin, and the vote of Pennsylvania is safe, and their election *a sure thing*, no matter what may be the combinations on the Democratic side."

William S. Garvin, editor of the Sharon *Press*, is urged for delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention on the Democratic ticket.

Col. H. L. Richmond is now the only Republican candidate for Congress in Crawford county, Hon. S. N. Pettis having declined in his favor.

General Thomas L. Kane, of Kane, of McKean county, makes his announcement as a candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention in this brief and straightforward language: "I wish to be elected a delegate to the approaching Constitutional Convention. I solicit the support of my friends. Thomas L. Kane."

Frank Cowan's Paper, the new journal of Greensburg, flies the names of Greeley and Brown at the head of its editorial column. If the paper meets with better success than is likely to fall to the lot of this ticket, Mr. Cowan has made a poor investment.

That Troublesome Steamer, the Edgar Stuart. Heard From.

HAVANA, May 27.—A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba of the 18th inst. states that the steamer Edgar Stuart, the United States steamer Wyoming, and the Spanish man-of-war Borgia left Kingston on the 16th inst. The Edgar Stuart and Borgia soon parted company with the Wyoming, being the faster sailer. The Borgia then gained on the Edgar Stuart, but the latter, drawing but little water, steamed in among the shoals, and doubled back towards Kingston after disappearing. The Borgia then returned to Kingston, and afterwards sailed for Santiago de Cuba. The Edgar Stuart was seen five leagues from Santiago de Cuba and fired at by the gunboat Gaceta.

Pardon Offered Cuban Insurrectionists.

HAVANA, May 25.—Valmaseda has issued the following proclamation: "Insurgents—Your chiefs showed you my proclamation denying pardons, but they failed to show you my proclamation in which I offer pardon. I grant until the 30th of May full pardon to black and white soldiers surrendering with arms, also to heads of families and citizens not surrendering with their commands, excepting Cespedes, Agramonte and the other insurgent generals named."

The Devastation Around Mount Vesuvius.

[Naples Correspondence (April 29) of the London News.]

My eyes are so burned with the cinders that I can hardly keep them open. I have visited the country beyond the village of Giordano. The sky was as black as ink, the wind strong, and the showers of scoriæ and cinders increased more and more as I proceeded. The ground under my feet seemed to shake at every instant, and the detonations were as incessant as ever. On my way I met several persons of distinction, Neapolitan Senators and deputies, who had gone out on the same errand as myself. The down-pour had, however, induced them to desist, and they were returning in great haste to Naples. Vast estates are completely ruined. In some places the lava presents the aspect of an immense field of burning coal. The heat is insufferable, and the smell horrible. I have observed that in several spots the hot lava has set fire to old trees. The inhabitants seem quite bewildered, and incapable of taking a resolution. I hear that the emigration amounts to something like 50,000 inhabitants. Many of them who had escaped in time are now returning to their dwellings and seem doubtful what they are to do. Mattresses and boxes and oxen and blankets are all huddled up together. Meanwhile soldiers, whole regiment, are on duty, and many peasants with guns on their shoulders keep guard in order that the thieves may not augment the general ruin. A large number of these gentry have been caught and put into prison, but notwithstanding the severe measures adopted small bands of robbers seem to have appeared in many places. I can hardly believe that the soil I tread upon is that of *La Bella Napoli*. Where are the fine orange groves, with their sweet perfume, and the rich vineyards and the gay peasants, clad in bright colors, singing and dancing under the brilliant blue sky, close to the silvery sea, dotted over with transparent white sails? All are gone.

The Chicago *Republican* is the only Republican publication that supports Greeley and Brown.

PERILS OF THE ICE.

A Record of Death and Disaster.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The *Times* to-morrow will publish the particulars of the loss of vessels off the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland during the sealing voyage this spring. Up to the latest possible mail dates over forty vessels, including four steamships, had been heard from as total wrecks, having been dashed to pieces while amid huge icebergs and plains of ice during a terrific hurricane. On an average each vessel carried about one hundred men, who were employed as seal hunters, and out of these 4,000 human souls only 175 have been accounted for. The large majority of those unfortunates have left families behind exclusively dependent on them for sustenance. The following is a correct list of the ill fated craft which has not heretofore been published: Vessels known to be lost—Maid of Judah, 97 men; Spark, 102 men; Bloodhound, steamship, 125 men; Eclipse, 99 men; Rover, 90 men; Retriever, steamship, 150 men, saved; R. G. Y., 100 men, all hands perished; Aurora, 74 men; Lapwinder, 80 men; Witch of the Waves, 93 men; Edgar Doran, 102 men; Twin Sisters, 98 men; Swan, 91 men; Terra Nore, 115 men; Flash, 101 men; Leonora, 62 men; First Fruit, 75 men; Lord of the Isles, 75 men; Esquimaux, 104 men; Auster, 97 men; Margarite, 45 men; Hawk, steamship, 115 men; Emily Ann, 113 men; Meteor, 70 men; Ironsides, 115 men; Luenno, 98 men; William and Mary, 91 men; Pride of the Sea, 117 men, all known to be lost; Hector, 100 men; Brother, 90 men; Iceland, steamship, 132 men; Black Hero, 42 men; Nightingale, 65 men, all known to be lost; Balaklava, 90 men; Herbert [illegible], 98 men; Queen of the Isles, 96 men; Hunter, 50 men, all known to have perished; Mary Jane, 43 men; Redman, 65 men; Home of the North, 132 men.

Many others have not yet been heard from, but all those recounted above have been totally wrecked, and their crews have not been accounted for, except in very rare instances, and the few who were saved could not give any definite intelligence of those they had left behind them. During the night of the 19th of the steamship Retriever, on board of which vessel was Capt. Allston, who furnishes this intelligence, sixteen sail of vessels were hemmed in by high bodies and bergs of ice, over which tremendous seas dashed high and wild, so that it was impossible at times to discern the hulls, and the charge after charge of the ungovernable ships against these mighty barriers soon cleft the bows and bulwarks asunder, and consigned many stalwart forms and brave hearts to watery graves. While this fleet lay to as a last effort to survive the wild northeast hurricane that roared and ruled around them, many of the unpleasant and somewhat humiliating position was by means of the supplemental treaty, and the final vote was not divided by party lines.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Utica (N. Y.) *Herald* observes that "the bottom of the Democratic and coalition tub is provokingly dropping out."

The Chicago *Tribune* was some days ago challenged by the *Times* there to furnish the names of a dozen Republicans in Chicago who support Greeley and Brown, but it has not yet done so. The *Times* still insists that the dozen can't be found. The silence of the *Tribune* speaks more loudly than any words it is capable of uttering on the subject.

The average judgment of sensible men as between Grant and Greeley was aptly expressed by Wendell Phillips when he said:

"For a loyal administration to protect the negro, save the rebel, and give the workingman a chance, Grant's little finger is worth a baker's dozen of Greeleys."

F. A. Gnifkie, editor of the Dubuque *Democrat*, writes to the editor of the Dubuque *Herald* in contradiction of the statement made by the latter as to the feeling of the Germans towards Greeley. Mr. Gnifkie shows that Republican Germans do not indorse Greeley, and declares that the Democratic Germans will not support him even if the Baltimore Convention should accept him. He says:

"Of another paper mentioned by you, the Peoria *Demokrat*, I know that it is most earnestly opposing the Greeley ticket, and advocating the nomination of a Democratic ticket by the Baltimore Convention. The same is true of the German Democratic paper of St. Louis, the *Anzeiger des Westens*; the *Seebote*, at Milwaukee; the *Volksfreund*, of Cincinnati, (with about twenty-five thousand circulation, of which nearly three thousand is in Iowa), and many others of like prominence. The fact is, that out of at least a hundred German Democratic papers not more than five even think of supporting Greeley, as long as there is the remotest chance that the Democratic National Convention will give us a standard-bearer who has some claims to the support of every Democrat and every true friend of reform. As regards Iowa, there are eleven German papers published, of which only one, the *National Democrat*, is Democratic, while the rest have been, more or less, leaning to the Republican side. Of these latter ten, all favored the Cincinnati movement, but since the holding of the convention only two have gone so far as to hoist the Greeley and Brown ticket. In Eastern papers, the Dubuque *Volksfreund* is set down as a Greeley paper, while here everybody who has read it knows that it is most emphatic in its opposition to the Cincinnati ticket, and regards the indorsement of Greeley in Baltimore as equivalent to a disbanding of the Democratic organization, in which case every Democrat would be free to choose the least between two evils, according to his individual ideas, or to remain passive, by neither voting for the regular nor irregular Republican candidate."

The Philadelphia *Press* has this entertaining chapter as to Greeley's prospect in Pennsylvania:

Out of 163 weekly Republican journals published in Pennsylvania and received at this office, only five advocate the election of Greeley and Brown. These are the Beaver *Argus*, Chester *Republican Journal*, Tunkhannock *Republican*, and Hazleton *Sentinel*. * * * * The Democratic papers we have seen but one that hoists the Greeley and Brown standard. Four fifths of the weeklies, following the lead of the Philadelphia *Age* and Pittsburgh *Post*, favor the nomination of a straight-out candidate at Baltimore, and very nearly all urge this action upon the party. * * * From these evidences it will be seen that the Greeley ticket, at least in ordinary signs, has no strength in this State. Neither party has to any extent been benefitted by the Liberal movement, and that grand era of disintegration, which we hear has set in elsewhere, has not even showed there.

Mr. Wendell Phillips has been counted on to support the Cincinnati movement. But the expectation is a great way from being realized. In a recent letter from him are these ringing sentences:

"We have had one Andy Johnson; I will not run the risk of getting another in Horace Greeley. * * * I have always distrusted the negro party, and never had any. Besides, I consider Greeley a secession sandslide. I believe the plot to nominate him was hatched by Southern whites more than a year ago, and has been mainly nursed by them. I advise any one who has a vote for Greeley to find out first what agreements have been made by Mr. Greeley's friends with Jeff. Davis and his staff as to office and patronage. I am perfectly convinced that there is a distinct mutual understanding, if not a positive agreement, between them. If Horace Greeley enters the White House, Jeff. Davis will be as truly part of the Administration as Seward was in Lincoln's day. No effinged Southern negro can whip values his life or property or cares for his race. If, by a frown of Providence, he is elected, I shall advise every Southern loyalist to load the revolvers that Grant's arrest of North Carolina Kuklux has allowed to be laid aside. If a lie elected, let the negroes live in squads of fifty, whom no coward will dare shoot down, and show no property at present. Lonely men will be shot and no black will own a mule forty-eight hours if any rebel knows the fact."

A Washington letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

"In Washington it did not take much time to see that things were quite different. Anywhere, one could find Greeleyites by searching for them, and by talking to people cautiously, the conversation was evidently feeble and timid in the one place as compared with the other. * * * I have already said that I found few Greeleyites among the ordinary acquaintances in the town. I met two, however, both at the Treasury Department. One I know very seedy, though he was once a member of Congress, eulogized Greeley to the skies, and supported it by telling me that he was very hard up for a little money. Another of them, a gaunt and eccentric individual, began by saying that he was the only consistent President since Washington, but still he wanted Greeley; but said he: 'If Greeley is elected, all men of my sort will have a chance—all the eccentric men, all the men with great ideas, or new inventions, or big schemes in their heads.' Poor fellow! You will see the damdest lot o' these men and women crawl out of their holes all over the surface of this country as soon as he is elected. I want these men to have their day and their chance on this planet. Of course, the latter was Albert Brisbane."

A Nashville letter says Greeley will get no negro votes there. The writer says:

"But two names signify anything to the negro, and these are Lincoln and Grant. Nine tenths of them believe that Grant is their truest living friend, and that Lincoln's memory will secure their votes. In the rural districts where the leagues have been broken up, where there are no Federal officeholders, and where Democrats hold undisputed sway, Greeley will get negro votes, but as Seymour did in 1868, just as Etheridge did in 1867, and just as Brown did in 1870."

The *Nation* is probably the true exponent of the kind of sentiment in the country from which the Greeley movement was expected to draw its largest support. It is the organ of the classes, hitherto in party lines, but who would break away and go to the "Liberal" candidate. Mr. Godkin, the editor, was at the Cincinnati convention. He was one of its original promoters. Mr. Greeley had a right to suppose that he would be bound by the action of the convention, and that the popular journal which he conducts would use all its power to secure the election of the "Liberal" candidate. But the *Nation*, however, spurns the nominations, and kicks out of the party traces with a viciousness that is truly alarming. We have nowhere seen the reasons why Mr. Greeley should not be elected so cogently stated as in the following extract from the leading editorial in this week's issue of the *Nation:*

"We have already done full justice to the good there is in Greeley's character and career. In the position which he has occupied for thirty years it is not possible for any man to be brilliant in degree like him. He has played a leading part in one of the greatest philanthropic movements of the age: he has founded a great newspaper possessing immense influence, and has induced a large body of his countrymen to admire and trust him. He has many able and honest men now supporting him. But his election to the Presidency would none the less, in our opinion, be the triumph of the most powerful forces of corruption and folly. Our firm belief is that there is not a political man in the Union who has failed to get what he wants from Grant who is not at this moment 'working' for Greeley heart and soul, and for the best reasons. There are probably not ten per cent. of his supporters who expect good appointments from him on his own motion. What they look for at his hands are facilities for attaining their own ends through the weakness of his many weaknesses. That worthless men surround him, influence, deference and homage in his person fell in the days from his whole career which worthiness men have not been slow in drawing. That he would take into full partnership all the negro leaders of character, is a presumption which that same career goes far to refute. His vanity and love of flattery, his confidence in his own opinions, and his childlike brutality in asserting them, would disgust him as to draw about him those who would consider themselves, and whom he would suspect of considering themselves, his political equals. He did, would make it well nigh impossible for them to act harmoniously with him. With his habits of mind and his opinion of the value of his own ideas, it is difficult to conceive of his allowing his judgment to be affected by what any man in the nation could say to him on any public question. What confusion and uncertainty this would introduce one can hardly conjure up without recalling the multitude of wild, startling and very amusing theories which he has during the past thirty years upheld with the greatest vehemence.

"But the strongest objection to him is that he is, as a Presidential candidate, the final attempt of that large class of quacks, charlatans, ignoramuses and sentimentalists who are engaged in every civilized country to-day in trying to substitute 'the heart' for the head—or, in other words, to substitute fussing, sweeping and wailing do in politics the work of energy and judgment, and get possession of the Government of the United States. They have succeeded in ruining one great and noble nation; their next move and greatest hope is now to ruin this. They attain their ends by steady war on nearly all the qualities, methods, principles and habits which have raised man from the condition of a naked savage to that of a civilized citizen of a free State. They have no faith in training; they despise all education beyond what fits a man to read his own or his own speeches and articles; they treat the experience of the human race as a mere collection of fables; they delight in the abasement and overthrow and destruction of everything that stimulates human endeavor in any direction or moves forward. Their test of human society is one in which there reigns the equality of the herd on the prairie, in which no office or institution is passed under the partial guardianship of a few noisy old bulls, whose sole duty to the State is to bellow. We should like to see them installed in Washington, playing tricks with the great fabric which has thus far defied them, with the reverence by reverence, defended by law, a fortress at once and a temple, and resting on the solid rock of popular common sense. It is not in the power of this country as soon as he is elected. I want these men to have their day and their chance on this planet. Of course, the latter was Albert Brisbane."

A Nashville letter says Greeley will get no negro votes there. The writer says:

"But two names signify anything to the negro, and these are Lincoln and Grant. Nine tenths of them believe that Grant is their truest living friend, and that Lincoln's memory will secure their votes. In the rural districts where the leagues have been broken up, where there are no Federal officeholders, and where Democrats hold undisputed sway, Greeley will get negro votes, but as Seymour did in 1868, just as Etheridge did in 1867, and just as Brown did in 1870."

The *Nation* is probably the true exponent of the kind of sentiment in the country from which the Greeley movement was expected to draw its largest support. It is the organ of the classes, hitherto in party lines, but who would break away and go to the "Liberal" candidate. Mr. Godkin, the editor, was at the Cincinnati convention. He was one of its original promoters. Mr. Greeley had a right to suppose that he would be bound by the action of the convention, and that the popular journal which he conducts would use all its power to secure the election of the "Liberal" candidate. But the *Nation*, however, spurns the nominations, and kicks out of the party traces with a viciousness that is truly alarming. We have nowhere seen the reasons why Mr. Greeley should not be elected so cogently stated as in the following extract from the leading editorial in this week's issue of the *Nation:*

"We have already done full justice to the good there is in Greeley's character and career. In the position which he has occupied for thirty years it is not possible for any man to be brilliant in degree like him. He has played a leading part in one of the greatest philanthropic movements of the age: he has founded a great newspaper possessing immense influence, and has induced a large body of his countrymen to admire and trust him. He has many able and honest men now supporting him. But his election to the Presidency would none the less, in our opinion, be the triumph of the most powerful forces of corruption and folly. Our firm belief is that there is not a political man in the Union who has failed to get what he wants from Grant who is not at this moment 'working' for Greeley heart and soul, and for the best reasons. There are probably not ten per cent. of his supporters who expect good appointments from him on his own motion. What they look for at his hands are facilities for attaining their own ends through the weakness of his many weaknesses. That worthless men surround him, influence, deference and homage in his person fell in the days from his whole career which worthiness men have not been slow in drawing. That he would take into full partnership all the negro leaders of character, is a presumption which that same career goes far to refute. His vanity and love of flattery, his confidence in his own opinions, and his childlike brutality in asserting them, would disgust him as to draw about him those who would consider themselves, and whom he would suspect of considering themselves, his political equals. He did, would make it well nigh impossible for them to act harmoniously with him. With his habits of mind and his opinion of the value of his own ideas, it is difficult to conceive of his allowing his judgment to be affected by what any man in the nation could say to him on any public question. What confusion and uncertainty this would introduce one can hardly conjure up without recalling the multitude of wild, startling and very amusing theories which he has during the past thirty years upheld with the greatest vehemence.

"But the strongest objection to him is that he is, as a Presidential candidate, the final attempt of that large class of quacks, charlatans, ignoramuses and sentimentalists who are engaged in every civilized country to-day in trying to substitute 'the heart' for the head—or, in other words, to substitute fussing, sweeping and wailing do in politics the work of energy and judgment, and get possession of the Government of the United States. They have succeeded in ruining one great and noble nation; their next move and greatest hope is now to ruin this. They attain their ends by steady war on nearly all the qualities, methods, principles and habits which have raised man from the condition of a naked savage to that of a civilized citizen of a free State. They have no faith in training; they despise all education beyond what fits a man to read his own or his own speeches and articles; they treat the experience of the human race as a mere collection of fables; they delight in the abasement and overthrow and destruction of everything that stimulates human endeavor in any direction or moves forward. Their test of human society is one in which there reigns the equality of the herd on the prairie, in which no office or institution is passed under the partial guardianship of a few noisy old bulls, whose sole duty to the State is to bellow. We should like to see them installed in Washington, playing tricks with the great fabric which has thus far defied them, with the reverence by reverence, defended by law, a fortress at once and a temple, and resting on the solid rock of popular common sense. It is not in the power of this country to bring, by nothing or arguing against this grave of wisdom, it is hoping or arguing against this unalterable fact. The nomination of Greeley at Baltimore means the election of Grant. There is no other possible meaning to it. As an available candidate for the opposition to Grant, he is out of the question."

Hon. Samuel Griffiths, Democratic Member of Congress from the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania, has written a letter in which he says that as between Grant and Greeley he will support the latter.

The Chicago *Journal* declares that "in Illinois Greeleyism is rapidly collapsing." It says:

"We can, if desired, give names and facts to prove this. We can, if required, demonstrate that there are not one-half as many Liberal Republicans in Illinois to-day as there were before the Cincinnati Convention met. The *Tribune's* pretended 'uprising for Greeley and Brown,' is a sham and a deception. Its editor knows better."

The *World* says:

"Greeley has lost these necessary augments—the German and Revenue Reform vote; he brings none in their stead save the Fenton faction of one State; he splits the Democratic vote in this and all other States and loses the better part."

FROM HERMITAGE, PA.

Incendiarism—Buildings and Apparatus at Keel Ridge Colliery No. 2, Fired and Destroyed—Theories and Suspicions.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HERMITAGE, PA., May 20, 1872.

The hand of the incendiary has been at work, and the buildings and apparatus of one of our largest coal banks was laid in ashes. At about half past one last Friday morning, the engine and hoisting houses at Keel Ridge No. 2, the new coal works of Messrs. Moberly, Forker & Co., were discovered in flames, and the fire too far advanced to save any of the outside buildings except the screens and weigh office. By cutting off a portion of the platform these latter were saved. Under direction of Mr. D. W. Roy, the boss, a tree was felled against the hoisting house, causing it and the heavy pulley wheels and other hoisting apparatus to be thrown about a rod from the mouth of the pit. Had they been allowed to stand until the supporting post burned off, they would have fallen down the shaft, carrying away the crosstrees, slides, stairs and partition. The men present then went resolutely to work, and soon extinguished the flames, saving the engine from falling, which must inevitably have completely wrecked it. The boilers were immediately examined and pronounced sound.

The loss by the fire amounts to some $6,000, on which there was no insurance. The proprietors of the works do not so much regret the pecuniary loss, as the thought that they have about them a set of men whose hatred is so bitter as to lead them to the committal of such an act for the revenge imaginary wrongs.

The works are to be immediately rebuilt, and the first of July will probably see the bank in condition to resume operations.

Speculations as to the motives which actuated the guilty parties to attempt the destruction of this property are numerous and conflicting. The most plausible and generally received of these is that it grew out of the recent negotiations between the operators and the miners looking toward a resumption of work in the bank, which had been suspended shortly after the recent advance of twenty cents per ton went into effect. The market price of coal did not justify operating the bank, and Kimberly, Forker & Co. proposed to allow it to be idle until better rates were offered, or the miners consented to reduce the cost of mining. To this proposition they met in letter, based on mutual concessions, and a disposition was evinced by a large number of the operators to go to work. To prevent this, and the consequent reduction of wages in other works in the valley, it thought the torch was applied. There was no personal feud; therefore, it was either a trade outrage or an accidental fire. That it was not the latter is plainly evident from the fact that the blacksmith shop, situated four rods eastward, and not in the line of the wind from the fire, was in flames on the opposite side from the burning works. D.

WILLIAM PENN'S SIGNATURE.

A Curious Old Document.

[From the Woodtown Register.]

Joseph K. Riley, of this place, has shown us one of the rarest old parchments to be found in this country. It is a deed from William Penn and others to Robert Turner, and others enters the White House, Jeff. Davis will be as truly part of the Administration as Seward was in Lincoln's day. No effinged Southern negro can whip values his life or property or cares for his race. If, by a frown of Providence, he is elected, I shall advise every Southern loyalist to load the revolvers that Grant's arrest of North Carolina Kuklux has allowed to be laid aside. If a lie elected, let the negroes live in squads of fifty, whom no coward will dare shoot down, and show no property at present. Lonely men will be shot and no black will own a mule forty-eight hours if any rebel knows the fact."

A Washington letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

"In Washington it did not take much time to see that things were quite different. Anywhere, one could find Greeleyites by searching for them, and by talking to people cautiously, the conversation was evidently feeble and timid in the one place as compared with the other. * * * I have already said that I found few Greeleyites among the ordinary acquaintances in the town. I met two, however, both at the Treasury Department. One I know very seedy, though he was once a member of Congress, eulogized Greeley to the skies, and supported it by telling me that he was very hard up for a little money. Another of them, a gaunt and eccentric individual, began by saying that he was the only consistent President since Washington, but still he wanted Greeley; but said he: 'If Greeley is elected, all men of my sort will have a chance—all the eccentric men, all the men with great ideas, or new inventions, or big schemes in their heads.' Poor fellow! You will see the damdest lot o' these men and women crawl out of their holes all over the surface of this country as soon as he is elected. I want these men to have their day and their chance on this planet. Of course, the latter was Albert Brisbane."

A Nashville letter says Greeley will get no negro votes there. The writer says:

"But two names signify anything to the negro, and these are Lincoln and Grant. Nine tenths of them believe that Grant is their truest living friend, and that Lincoln's memory will secure their votes. In the rural districts where the leagues have been broken up, where there are no Federal officeholders, and where Democrats hold undisputed sway, Greeley will get negro votes, but as Seymour did in 1868, just as Etheridge did in 1867, and just as Brown did in 1870."

The *Nation* is probably the true exponent of the kind of sentiment in the country from which the Greeley movement was expected to draw its largest support. It is the organ of the classes, hitherto in party lines, but who would break away and go to the "Liberal" candidate. Mr. Godkin, the editor, was at the Cincinnati convention. He was one of its original promoters. Mr. Greeley had a right to suppose that he would be bound by the action of the convention, and that the popular journal which he conducts would use all its power to secure the election of the "Liberal" candidate. But the *Nation*, however, spurns the nominations, and kicks out of the party traces with a viciousness that is truly alarming. We have nowhere seen the reasons why Mr. Greeley should not be elected so cogently stated as in the following extract from the leading editorial in this week's issue of the *Nation:*

"We have already done full justice to the good there is in Greeley's character and career. In the position which he has occupied for thirty years it is not possible for any man to be brilliant in degree like him. He has played a leading part in one of the greatest philanthropic movements of the age: he has founded a great newspaper possessing immense influence, and has induced a large body of his countrymen to admire and trust him. He has many able and honest men now supporting him. But his election to the Presidency would none the less, in our opinion, be the triumph of the most powerful forces of corruption and folly. Our firm belief is that there is not a political man in the Union who has failed to get what he wants from Grant who is not at this moment 'working' for Greeley heart and soul, and for the best reasons. There are probably not ten per cent. of his supporters who expect good appointments from him on his own motion. What they look for at his hands are facilities for attaining their own ends through the weakness of his many weaknesses. That worthless men surround him, influence, deference and homage in his person fell in the days from his whole career which worthiness men have not been slow in drawing. That he would take into full partnership all the negro leaders of character, is a presumption which that same career goes far to refute. His vanity and love of flattery, his confidence in his own opinions, and his childlike brutality in asserting them, would disgust him as to draw about him those who would consider themselves, and whom he would suspect of considering themselves, his political equals. He did, would make it well nigh impossible for them to act harmoniously with him. With his habits of mind and his opinion of the value of his own ideas, it is difficult to conceive of his allowing his judgment to be affected by what any man in the nation could say to him on any public question. What confusion and uncertainty this would introduce one can hardly conjure up without recalling the multitude of wild, startling and very amusing theories which he has during the past thirty years upheld with the greatest vehemence.

"But the strongest objection to him is that he is, as a Presidential candidate, the final attempt of that large class of quacks, charlatans, ignoramuses and sentimentalists who are engaged in every civilized country to-day in trying to substitute 'the heart' for the head—or, in other words, to substitute fussing, sweeping and wailing do in politics the work of energy and judgment, and get possession of the Government of the United States. They have succeeded in ruining one great and noble nation; their next move and greatest hope is now to ruin this. They attain their ends by steady war on nearly all the qualities, methods, principles and habits which have raised man from the condition of a naked savage to that of a civilized citizen of a free State. They have no faith in training; they despise all education beyond what fits a man to read his own or his own speeches and articles; they treat the experience of the human race as a mere collection of fables; they delight in the abasement and overthrow and destruction of everything that stimulates human endeavor in any direction or moves forward. Their test of human society is one in which there reigns the equality of the herd on the prairie, in which no office or institution is passed under the partial guardianship of a few noisy old bulls, whose sole duty to the State is to bellow. We should like to see them installed in Washington, playing tricks with the great fabric which has thus far defied them, with the reverence by reverence, defended by law, a fortress at once and a temple, and resting on the solid rock of popular common sense. It is not in the power of this country to bring, by nothing or arguing against this grave of wisdom, it is hoping or arguing against this unalterable fact. The nomination of Greeley at Baltimore means the election of Grant. There is no other possible meaning to it. As an available candidate for the opposition to Grant, he is out of the question."

Hon. Samuel Griffiths, Democratic Member of Congress from the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania, has written a letter in which he says that as between Grant and Greeley he will support the latter.

The Chicago *Journal* declares that "in Illinois Greeleyism is rapidly collapsing." It says:

"We can, if desired, give names and facts to prove this. We can, if required, demonstrate that there are not one-half as many Liberal Republicans in Illinois to-day as there were before the Cincinnati Convention met. The *Tribune's* pretended 'uprising for Greeley and Brown,' is a sham and a deception. Its editor knows better."

The *World* says:

"Greeley has lost these necessary augments—the German and Revenue Reform vote; he brings none in their stead save the Fenton faction of one State; he splits the Democratic vote in this and all other States and loses the better part."

FROM HERMITAGE, PA.

Incendiarism—Buildings and Apparatus at Keel Ridge Colliery No. 2, Fired and Destroyed—Theories and Suspicions.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HERMITAGE, PA., May 20, 1872.

The hand of the incendiary has been at work, and the buildings and apparatus of one of our largest coal banks was laid in ashes. At about half past one last Friday morning, the engine and hoisting houses at Keel Ridge No. 2, the new coal works of Messrs. Moberly, Forker & Co., were discovered in flames, and the fire too far advanced to save any of the outside buildings except the screens and weigh office. By cutting off a portion of the platform these latter were saved. Under direction of Mr. D. W. Roy, the boss, a tree was felled against the hoisting house, causing it and the heavy pulley wheels and other hoisting apparatus to be thrown about a rod from the mouth of the pit. Had they been allowed to stand until the supporting post burned off, they would have fallen down the shaft, carrying away the crosstrees, slides, stairs and partition. The men present then went resolutely to work, and soon extinguished the flames, saving the engine from falling, which must inevitably have completely wrecked it. The boilers were immediately examined and pronounced sound.

The loss by the fire amounts to some $6,000, on which there was no insurance. The proprietors of the works do not so much regret the pecuniary loss, as the thought that they have about them a set of men whose hatred is so bitter as to lead them to the committal of such an act for the revenge imaginary wrongs.

The works are to be immediately rebuilt, and the first of July will probably see the bank in condition to resume operations.

Speculations as to the motives which actuated the guilty parties to attempt the destruction of this property are numerous and conflicting. The most plausible and generally received of these is that it grew out of the recent negotiations between the operators and the miners looking toward a resumption of work in the bank, which had been suspended shortly after the recent advance of twenty cents per ton went into effect. The market price of coal did not justify operating the bank, and Kimberly, Forker & Co. proposed to allow it to be idle until better rates were offered, or the miners consented to reduce the cost of mining. To this proposition they met in letter, based on mutual concessions, and a disposition was evinced by a large number of the operators to go to work. To prevent this, and the consequent reduction of wages in other works in the valley, it thought the torch was applied. There was no personal feud; therefore, it was either a trade outrage or an accidental fire. That it was not the latter is plainly evident from the fact that the blacksmith shop, situated four rods eastward, and not in the line of the wind from the fire, was in flames on the opposite side from the burning works. D.

WILLIAM PENN'S SIGNATURE.

A Curious Old Document.

[From the Woodtown Register.]

Joseph K. Riley, of this place, has shown us one of the rarest old parchments to be found in this country. It is a deed from William Penn and others to Robert Turner, and others

THE TWO THREADS.

A babe, who crept the downy nest
Found hands had loved to deck,
Glowing and sweet from its rosy rest,
To cling, caressing and caressed,
To its gentle mother's neck.
Another, who shrank in its squalid lair,
In the noisy crowded court,
Dreading to waken to curse and blow,
The woman, whose life of sin and woe,
Won from sleep a respite short,
From the darkness and the light,
Weave the black thread weave the white.

A girl, in her graceful, guarded home,
Mid sunshine, and birds, and flowers,
Whose fair face brightened as she heard
Her gallant lover's wooing word,
In the fragrant, gloaming hours,
Another, tossed out, a nameless waif,
On the awful sea of life,
Mid poverty, ignorance and wrong;
Young pulses beating full and strong
For the fierce, unaided strife,
From the darkness and the light,
Weave the black thread, weave the white.

A wife, beside her household hearth,
In happy matron pride,
Raising her infant in her arms,
Showing its dimpled beauty charms
To the father at its side.
Another, who stood on the river's banks,
Hearing her weakling's cries;
Thinking the gurgling sound for both,
Cruelty, hunger and broken troth,
Harsh earth and iron skies.
From the darkness and the light,
Weave the black thread, weave the white.

Her children's children at her knee,
With friends and kindred round,
An aged woman with silver hair,
Passing from life, 'mid the love and prayer
That her gracious evening crowned.
Another, crouched by the stinted warmth
Of the workhouse homeless hearth,
Her bitter fare unkindly given;
Knowing as little of joys in heaven
As of gladness on the earth.
From the darkness and the light,
Weave the black thread, weave the white.

A soul that sprang from rose-strewn turf,
With its careless rose adorned,
Another, that left its pauper's grave,
Where rank and coarse nettles waves,
O'er rest, unnamed, unmourned.
And two, who sought their Redeemer's feet,
By His saving blood to plead,
May He in His mercy guide us

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1872.

THE latest files of English papers contain a summary of the crop prospects in Europe, from which it appears that in France, Spain, Italy, and the grain growing countries of Southern Europe generally, the prospect of a good wheat yield is encouraging, while other cereals are also in a promising condition. In England, also, the outlook is regarded as unusually favorable. Should no unpropitious weather occur hereafter to damage the growing crops, a more than average yield may therefore reasonably be anticipated.

WHEN MR. GREELEY was first nominated Republicans generally viewed the possibility of his becoming the nominee of the Democrats also with something like apprehension for the result. But the brief time since the Cincinnati Convention has changed this, and there is a great cry wish among Republicans that Mr. GREELEY may be nominated at Baltimore, as the very step best calculated to insure the re-election of General GRANT. The Baltimore *American* takes this view of the situation, and it is the one which is forcing itself on the minds of close observers of the drift of public opinion. Let us have a square fight between GRANT and GREELEY. It remains with the Democrats to say whether we shall have it.

THE HON. STANLEY MATTHEWS is styled "a weathercock" by the Chicago *Tribune* because he will not support GREELEY. Mr. MATTHEWS was the temporary Chairman of the Cincinnati Convention, as well as one of its original projectors. But knowing well by what means its action was controlled, as well as the utter unfitness of the candidate for the high office of President, he repudiates its decision, as do many others similarly situated. The truth is, Mr. GREELEY is faring badly under the scrutiny to which he has subjected himself. Many things that make him popular, if they did not positively recommend him in his position as a journalist, are among the greatest weights he has to carry as a Presidential candidate. Mr. MATTHEWS simply expresses the general conviction when he says Mr. GREELEY is not fit for the Presidency, and Mr. FERRY, whose recent re-election to the United States Senate from Connecticut the Liberals so promptly rejoiced over, only the more forcibly expresses the sentiment when he says "it would be midsummer madness" to intrust to him the grave affairs of the nation.

MANY matters which at first sight, as in the movements of an army or the plan of a campaign, appear to possess not the slightest connection with or relation to each other, are in the end seen to be necessary and integral parts of a complete and harmonious whole. Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT has just "absorbed" the Western North Carolina Railroad, with its dependencies, which include the control of all the railroads in that State, together with their connecting links, North and South. The purchase means another extension of the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad from the Atlantic toward the Pacific; its immediate object being to tap the Southern railroad system at Chattanooga, by way of Tennessee, and its ultimate object the creation of a magnificent continental railway system extending from our Eastern to our Western shores, with branches and feeders reaching in every direction. It would be vastly interesting to know for how long a time Col. SCOTT held the Texas Pacific in his brain before he began to embody it in iron. For such a man does not work piecemeal.

THE press of the country has again made its power felt, and achieved another notable victory. It will be remembered that some time ago the great sewing machine companies united in an application to Congress for a further extension of the patent on WILSON'S "machine feed," in which they were jointly interested The press, however, took up the subject in the interest of the people, exposed the nature of the monopoly and the enormous profits derived by the companies embraced in the combination, and called upon Congress to refuse to grant the extension, to the end that the toiling masses of the country might hereafter reap the benefit of the improvement, for which the inventors had already received ample compensation. It is gratifying to know that this almost universal opposition manifested by the press to the further extension of the patent has had the effect of causing the monopolists to withdraw their application for its renewal, so that there is reasonable ground for hope that the markets will soon be filled with sewing machines at once better and cheaper than ever before. The press has done a good work in this matter, and has a right to congratulate itself.

SURRENDER NO DISHONOR.

People who look through words at the realities which words represent, will for the most part, we doubt not, accept the action of the Senate on the supplemental article of the treaty as an action worthy of that distinguished assembly and creditable to the national character. The mistake made in the presentation of the claim for consequential losses is almost universally admitted, as, indeed, there could hardly in the long run be much difference of opinion touching so plain a matter among persons of sufficient knowledge and intelligence to form a judgment on the case. As it was, or at any rate ought to have been, generally known that England never would or could submit the claim to arbitration, its mere insertion in the case would have looked like an attempt on our part either to overreach our opponent in the great arbitration, or to arrest the process of peaceful settlement arranged in the Treaty, at the same time that we threw upon other party the odium of withdrawal. But the claim was not merely made; it was made in the most irritating and offensive manner, and thus seemed doubly adapted to produce an impression discreditable to our national character and injurious to our material interests. It was, however, not intended to produce these effects; it was really as blunder as to write a foolish rule which would be ruinous to ourselves as a neutral nation. This was the other day expressly affirmed by the American Minister in England. To plain common sense and good feeling it would surely appear no very difficult thing to correct so manifest a mistake. It was the blunder of only two or three persons, for whose action the American people are not willing to be held responsible. Their sentiments have been manifested in the clear way rejoiced in the conclusion of the treaty, and the Senate, in surrendering the indirect claim, and in thus rectifying a mischievous mistake, has acted in accordance with the statesmanlike and conciliatory feeling in which the Treaty of Washington originated. With this feeling the introduction of the indirect claim was utterly incongruous and out of harmony, and the recent step of the Senate is merely a return to the spirit of the Treaty, or rather a formal declaration of the fact that the American people and the spirit of the Treaty has never been departed from.

It is impossible to believe that the most valorous clamor of some newspapers about the dishonor incurred by the action of the Senate and about the chastisement inflicted on us by England, will make much impression upon intelligent Americans. The intellectual calibre and moral sensibility of the most earnest of these organs of opinion are sufficiently patent from the position taken by them, that because the objectionable claim got into the case it ought to be kept there. We venture to say that one of the forcible-feeble leading articles referred to, read in Europe, and accepted as a specimen of the best American thought and feeling on the subject, would do more to discredit the American name than fifty such surrenders as that of Mr. BUCHANAN'S claim. The truth is, that the withdrawal of our claim will be understood and interpreted not only in Great Britain, but on the continent of Europe, in a sense favorable to the American character. In England there is no disposition to bully us or to exult over our alleged humiliation. Well informed Englishmen, familiar with our power and growing feel that they must either fear us, or have our decided good will. The treaty with its astounding apology, was the result of a resolution by England at almost any cost to establish friendly relations between the two countries, and much of the exasperation over there caused by the indirect claim, was due to the discovery, as it seemed, that the English spirit of conciliation had been misinterpreted in this country. In the correction of this mistake on their part by the correction of our own blunder, Englishmen will see only cause for joy and for the continuance of their friendly policy. But the fact is that in the old world generally American reputation for courage, public spirit and patriotism is too well established to be injuriously affected by any single act even of seeming submission to dictation on the part of England. Our reputation for moderation, fairness and good faith, however, is not so distinguished as it ought to be, and no doubt not that our withdrawal on the grounds of truth and justice as well as self-interest from our false position in this Treaty business will much redound to the credit of the American name as well as of popular government. This, we predict, will be the case, despite the assiduous efforts of prominent metropolitan journals to misrepresent both the American position and the motives of American statesmen.

But the policy of saving the Treaty at the expense of punctilio is recommended by other considerations as well as those above suggested. The failure of the Treaty would not leave our relations with England in the comparatively favorable condition in which they stood even when it was negotiated. By the blunder which all acknowledge and regret, the American mind of the prolonged controversy between the two nations has been seriously damaged in the public opinion of the world. If the treaty failed, old discussions would be revived, and old grounds of exasperation renewed, and even if war should not be the final result, the entire world of finance and commerce would be injuriously affected for years. Those writers who with so much confidence assure their readers of the impossibility of war as a consequence of the failure of the treaty, if they believe what they say, merely show their ignorance of history.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided, in a recent case, that townships as municipal corporations are not, as has hitherto been usually supposed, liable for defective bridges or impassable highways; but that the highway commissioners of the township, with the sureties upon their official bonds, are so liable.

No more races will be run over the famous Metairie course at New Orleans. It has been turned into a ce-metairie for those whose race is already run.

Great complaint is made in England of the adulteration and false packing of American cotton. The evil is said to be increasing to such an extent as altogether to forbid the favorable interpretation of accidental invoicing or careless handling. Suppose the newspapers of the cotton producing States were to vary their attacks on the administration by occasional references to this matter.

The largest refracting telescope in the world is being constructed at Cambridgeport, Mass. The object glass which, when finished, will weigh nearly two hundred pounds, is twenty-six inches in diameter and cost $7,000 before it was polished. The instrument is for the National Observatory, and will cost $46,000.

At the recent reception given to the Emperor at Rio Janeiro, on his return from his long visit to Europe, the little bill of the gas company amounted to $150,000. This was a heavy light charge.

The law permitting intelligent citizens to serve on juries was put into practice for the first time in a New York city court a few days ago. The case was that of a notorious hotel thief, and the verdict of the jury was "guilty" — a clear proof that its members were really intelligent.

When Massachusetts has sated herself with jubilee music it is to be hoped she may find leisure to revise some of her statutes, one of which runs: "Whoever travels on the Lord's Day, except from necessity or charity, shall be punished by fine not exceeding ten dollars for every offence." So of labor. And the courts have lately held that it is neither a work of necessity nor charity to secure seigrass on the beach on Sunday, which would float away before Monday, and that such work was illegal.

The New York *Post* wants to see Tweed's constituency reduced. It favors an "Habitual Criminal's act," whereby notorious thieves, etc., may be arrested on sight, on street cars, in public assemblies and other thronged places.

Letters from Kansas report that many of the statements heretofore made as to the ruinous losses of the Texas cattle are greatly exaggerated. The general impression there is that the Texan cattle trade this year will considerably exceed that of last year.

When Shakespeare made Brutus say to his wife that she was "as dear to him as are the ruddy drops that visit my sad heart," he prophetically announced the scientific theory of the circulation of the blood. When George Morris wrote his touching verses "Woodman, Spare that Tree," he broached a subject whose great importance—although he did not know it—was even greater than its poetical significance. The invaluable influence of the forests in preserving countries from drought is now well established. This reflection apropos of the fact that the sportsmen of New York have petitioned the State to set apart the Adirondack woods as a perpetual forest reservation.

The farming Michiganders consider themselves geese in having so long neglected to select men from their own ranks as their representatives in the State and National Legislatures, and they propose to correct the error at the forthcoming elections.

A bill is pending before the Canadian Parliament authorizing the issue of letters patent to outsiders, with the privilege of withdrawal in case of exorbitance in the price of the patented article. Considering the intense opposition which has heretofore existed in that quarter to the introduction of foreign patents, this is a great stride forward. The Dominion is getting ready for marriage into the family of the Republic.

New Orleans is beginning to contend for the western trade in earnest. The Illinois Central Railroad has an elevator at Cairo, and persons connected with that company own a large elevator on the levee at New Orleans, and a floating elevator for transfer direct from barges to the European steamers. Thus corn in bulk is handled as readily as at Buffalo or Chicago. An English company has contracted to furnish a fleet of iron barges for the river trade, and has subscribed half a million dollars capital to the enterprise.

A book on "Representative Actors, recently published in England, contains a remarkable account of Edmund Kean's own life, which he asserts that he was the son of the Duke of Norfolk. It was, perhaps, in reference to this assumed fact that he named his first child Norfolk. It was intended to have got the knowledge of his parentage from Miss Tidswell, the actress whom he used to call his mother, though Ann Carey was with him in that character when Edmund "first drew his honor," says Kean, in the account referred to, "of being brought up at Arundel Castle till I was seven years old; and there they sometimes. I do not know that I ever felt more happy. The autobiographer concludes by saying: "I was at Arundel Castle a few years ago, and, as I showed to the people who had charge of it, I knew my room by the window I had in sitting in it. In one of the large apartments hung a picture of the old Duke of Norfolk, and the man who was with me said, turning first to me and then to the portrait, 'You are very like the old Duke, sir!' 'Kean adds, "And well he might say so, for I am his son!" How far the old Duke would have felt inclined to be able to say; equally unable are we to declare whether it came from "Philip drunk" or from "Philip sober." It is, at all events, a new page in the history of the Howard family, and deliously great within certain Shakesperian limits.

Sock and buskin, and the actors are beginning to dress for their parts. "Yielding to the persuasions of Mr. Forrest," Mr. Conway has laid aside his black hat for a white one.

President Clark of the Amherst agricultural college has withdrawn his resignation and consented to remain in his present position.

To correct an erroneous impression Mr. Richard H. Dana writes to the *Nation* that while it is true that Mr. Dana furnished the facts in the printed case for criticism, he did not examine it, but returned it with the seals unbroken, for reasons conclusive to his own mind, and to which Mr. Davis took no exception, although he published a statement of his reasons against the examination. Mr. Dana adds that the request to examine the argument was not made to him by the government or by the Department of State, but by Mr. Davis, as a personal and private matter.

It is stated that Libbie Garrabrant, the New Jersey murderess, is not in a condition to be hanged, on account of the statute forbidding the taking the life of two persons for the crime of one.

Sir Henry Bulwer, the elder brother of the novelist, is dead, at the ripe age of sixty-eight. Over thirty years of his life were passed in some of the most important diplomatic positions in the gift of the British Cabinet. During the administration of President Taylor and part of that of President Fillmore, he represented Great Britain at Washington, with unmixed success and credit.

The London papers are filled with accounts of the genuine artistic success Miss Kellogg is winning at the Drury Lane Theater. She has gone there without the aid of any of the managerial devices by which sensational results are so commonly produced, and has quietly reappeared at the same Opera House where she sang in 1868. The critics seem unanimous as to the improvement in her voice and style of acting, and evidently feel that in her triumph over the extent of the triumph won by Miss Kellogg.

It is reported that the Emperor of Russia has definitely determined upon the construction of the proposed ship canal between the Black and Caspian seas. The canal will be nearly seven hundred miles long, will cost about a hundred millions of dollars, take from six to seven years to build it, and open up to the world the commerce of a vast new region. One by one the schemes and projects of Peter the Great are being carried out. His dream of British India may perhaps be fulfilled next.

The first competitive examination under the new civil service rules of applicants for filling three vacancies in the Postoffice Department will be held at Washington on the 6th of June ensuing. May the best man win.

A Brazilian educational society has applied by letter to the Commissioner of Education for such information as he can give in relation to education and especially in regard to object teaching. The letter says: "The necessity of this measure is the more important and felt since the passage of the emancipation law." The desired information will be forwarded, but it is to be hoped no mention will be made of our own six millions of *illiterati*.

A curious case of spontaneous combustion occurred in Reading, this State, the other day. A gentleman left a piece of flannel he had used in a bowl with a small quantity of linseed oil, and placed it on the second-story balcony in the open air, intending to use them again. The following morning he found that the flannel had taken fire and been wholly consumed, the ashes remaining in the bowl. This incident shows how careful people should be, and how easy it is for a slight neglect to cause a calamitous conflagration.

A newspaper, called the *American News*, has appeared at Usingen, near Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is to be published weekly, and will be the only journal in Europe primarily devoted to the interests of the constantly increasing American colony in Germany and Central Europe.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

While pork packing is one of the most important commercial interests of the country, no convention has ever been held to discuss matters which pertain to it. Such a conference, composed of the leading packers, might with advantage be held before the next season, to create a general standard for the different classes of products and for other purposes which concern that important branch of business.

It is said that never before has Florida had such an influx of Northern visitors as during the past season. It is estimated that fifteen thousand strangers have visited Jacksonville alone within the last six months.

Our old and esteemed fellow-citizen, General James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the South, has been invited to deliver an oration at Indianapolis, Ind., on Decoration Day.

Don Carlos, a contemporary informs us, is only twenty-five years old, while Amadeus is somewhat younger still. Why didn't it add to our stock of intelligence by stating that the latter was doing his best to catch the former up?

Mrs. Tyler, widow of the ex-President, her daughter and infant grandchild, were recently baptized and received into the Catholic Church at the Georgetown Convent.

Some one, writing from Washington says there are just six people in America who can entertain happily, and Mrs. Kate Sprague is the one that fortunate half dozen. The other five are merely supposed to exist, being unknown to the writer.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., has been selected to deliver the oration at Boston on the Fourth of next July. This is the first case where the third generation has performed that service. The father was the orator in 1843 and the grandfather in 1793, just half a century apart.

The biting irony and sarcasm in which the late Senator Fessenden could at will indulge made most of his Senatorial colleagues very chary of incensing him. Here is a new story of his tremendous power in that direction. It is well known that he was the natural son of a distinguished New England lawyer, and in his younger days was somewhat addicted to the follies and vices of youth. Being at one time engaged as opposing counsel to his father in an important case, in the cross firing of the suit the latter made some reference to this fact, this stung the younger to the quick, and when his turn came to reply—looking and pointing directly at his father, he shot home this bitter taunt. What! Poor arraign my moral character, *when the 'proof of your early guilt stands before you in this court, to-day?*" It is doubtful whether a parallel to this can be found in history.

The Augusta (Georgia) *Sentinel* has started a story that a brother of Horace Greeley lies buried in Burke county, in that State. The statement runs that during the year 1835, before the era of railroads, Rev. Greenleafe Greeley and his wife, who announced themselves as from a town in New England (name of the place of Colonel Anderson, a wealthy planter of Burke county. Mr. Greeley was then in the last stages of consumption, and was traveling through the South in the vain hope of recovering his health. Unwell when he stopped at Colonel Anderson's, he was so ill the next day that he was unable to continue his journey. He lingered for some time in the house of Colonel Anderson, receiving every possible care and attention, but finally died and was buried in the private vault of the Anderson family, where his remains yet lie interred.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Ally, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel K. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. McCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F. WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. McCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. DUNCAN RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. McCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOHN H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

PERSONAL.

If only half the enthusiastic reports which come from Europe concerning the extraordinary abilities and promise of our young musical aspirants, male and female, who are studying there, are true, we ought presently to be able to dispense with foreign Nilssons and Liszts altogether. The latest chronicled successes are those of a young American pianist, Miss Kate Gaul, who has just carried off the first prize as a pianist in the annual exhibition concert of the Stuttgart Conversatorium, and of a Boston girl, Miss Anne Bernard, now studying in Milan, of whom a journal of that city thus speaks: "She is gifted with the important requisites of celebrities, having a magnificent, clear and extended voice, fine accent, great animation and much artistic musical talent. Moreover she is young and pretty, and has a fine figure, and sings most sympathetically. In fact, here is a true celebrity in prospective."

Alexis was so well pleased with his visit to this country that he proposes to give us another turn before he returns to Russia. A letter from an officer in the fleet escorting the Grand Duke, which is now at Shanghai, says that the party will arrive here early in May, by way of the Sandwich Islands and San Francisco in September.

The vexed conundrum propounded by Hamlet in his soliloquy as to "who would Fardels bear?" has at last been solved in a satisfactory manner. Will Fardel, a man named Fardles, hung for horse stealing in Texas, has just given birth to twins.

Our old and esteemed fellow-citizen, General James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the South, has been invited to deliver an oration at Indianapolis, Ind., on Decoration Day.

Don Carlos, a contemporary informs us, is only twenty-five years old, while Amadeus is somewhat younger still. Why didn't it add to our stock of intelligence by stating that the latter was doing his best to catch the former up?

Mrs. Tyler, widow of the ex-President, her daughter and infant grandchild, were recently baptized and received into the Catholic Church at the Georgetown Convent.

Some one, writing from Washington says there are just six people in America who can entertain happily, and Mrs. Kate Sprague is the one that fortunate half dozen. The other five are merely supposed to exist, being unknown to the writer.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., has been selected to deliver the oration at Boston on the Fourth of next July. This is the first case where the third generation has performed that service. The father was the orator in 1843 and the grandfather in 1793, just half a century apart.

The biting irony and sarcasm in which the late Senator Fessenden could at will indulge made most of his Senatorial colleagues very chary of incensing him. Here is a new story of his tremendous power in that direction. It is well known that he was the natural son of a distinguished New England lawyer, and in his younger days was somewhat addicted to the follies and vices of youth. Being at one time engaged as opposing counsel to his father in an important case, in the cross firing of the suit the latter made some reference to this fact, this stung the younger to the quick, and when his turn came to reply—looking and pointing directly at his father, he shot home this bitter taunt. What! Poor arraign my moral character, *when the 'proof of your early guilt stands before you in this court, to-day?*" It is doubtful whether a parallel to this can be found in history.

The Augusta (Georgia) *Sentinel* has started a story that a brother of Horace Greeley lies buried in Burke county, in that State. The statement runs that during the year 1835, before the era of railroads, Rev. Greenleafe Greeley and his wife, who announced themselves as from a town in New England (name of the place of Colonel Anderson, a wealthy planter of Burke county. Mr. Greeley was then in the last stages of consumption, and was traveling through the South in the vain hope of recovering his health. Unwell when he stopped at Colonel Anderson's, he was so ill the next day that he was unable to continue his journey. He lingered for some time in the house of Colonel Anderson, receiving every possible care and attention, but finally died and was buried in the private vault of the Anderson family, where his remains yet lie interred.

NEW YORK LETTER.

By a Correspondent of Democratic Proclivities and Who Wears a White Hat.

The Feeling Towards Greeley in New York—Will his Candicacy be a Fiasco or a Repetition of the Log Cabin and Hard Cider Whirlwind—Personal Traits—Interviews With Schell, McMasters and Tweed—Schell on Greeley—Tweed on the Situation—Manton Marble and the "World"—A Recalcitrant Democrat.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK CITY, May 26, 1872.

The fermentation in the political body, Liberal Republican and Democratic, has now sufficiently settled to admit of a fair judgment as to the quality of the brew made at Cincinnati. Your correspondent has given close attention to the manifestations of public sentiment in New York, following the nomination of Mr. Greeley. He has had access to persons who reflect every shade of Liberal and Democratic opinion, and he feels justified in stating that the farmer of Chappaqua has developed unexpected strength. Any Westerner who talks with New Yorkers is not long in perceiving that beneath the tone of badinage with which it is the fashion to talk of the *Tribune* philosopher, there is an undercurrent of genuine good feeling and good humor akin to that with which the eccentricities of Mr. Lincoln were wont to be received. He who imagines that in the unquestionable enjoyment taken from Nast's caricatures of Greeley there is a trace of ill will or derision mistakes the strange compound of affection and amusement of which he is the source and object most egregiously. Much of the genuine popularity enjoyed by Mr. Greeley is undoubtedly owing to his unusually amiable private character. His many engaging acts of kindness and private benevolence have impressed New Yorkers with such a personal friendliness to the man that the politician, however astute or unfriendly, is at this moment puzzled to forecast whether his candidature will be a fiasco or will develop a whirlwind of popular enthusiasm only paralleled by that famous log cabin and hard cider campaign, which he himself engineered with such consummate tact, and which carried Harrison so triumphantly into the White House.

FAMILIAR TRAITS.

An understanding of Greeley's personal characteristics is absolutely necessary to people outside of New York who wish to form an intelligible idea of the source of his strength. Like most men of fiery tongue and pen his heart is as gentle as a woman's. No man ever surpassed Macauley as a master of bitter epithet. His knack of accumulating harsh words is only second to that of Dean Swift. But when he has said it he is the kindest and most forgiving of men. It is said that during all of his life one-third of his yearly income had been religiously set aside for the poor. The trenchant editor of the *Tribune*, whose formula,—"you lie, villain, you lie," is a household word over the United States, is personally the most amiable man alive. He was to his generosity and energy that the widow of the poet Halpine was indebted for a competency when the premature death of her husband left her helpless and dependent. Many people go into their graves before far too many decades to count enjoyed his bank balance as though it were their own. It has in consequence never swollen to undue proportions. It will not be so with Greeley's exalted station, to the poor Mr. Greeley has always been the most accessible of men. A homely instance of his generosity and unselfishness of the man was told your correspondent the other day. Every one knows that Greeley commenced his career as a type-setter, but everybody may not know that he was not always spoiled by good fortune, and that to this day he is as approachable to the unpretentious typo as when he himself worked at the case.

A knot of printers were assembled at the corner of Printing House Square. Amongst them was a dissipated typo who was in that state of impecuniousness which is generally the result of trying in vain to borrow from his comrades, a bright idea struck him. "I'll tell you what it is, boys, I'll stick the old man for five dollars." Filled with this idea he boldly mounted through the counting room to Mr. Greeley's private sanctum. That possible President was immersed in some leader, whose trenchant, caustic style is but another example of the variance between a man and his literary seeming. "Mr. Greeley," said typo, "I'm very hard up, I would thank you for the loan of five dollars." "I am certainly," certainly," and our friend was enriched to that amount. As luck would have it, next day about the same crowd as on the previous day assembled at the corner of Printing House Square. Our typographical friend was soon discovered to be as impecunious as before. Unluckily for him Horace Greeley, publisher of the *Tribune*, was standing in the door way of the publication office, an auditor unobserved, of the conversation between his friend and Bohemian friend, "I beat the old man out of five dollars yesterday, I'm going to bent him out of ten to-day, see if I don't. He had a perfect right to the idea that Mr. Greeley would by that time have forgotten all about the previous loan. Certain of his prey, Mr. Typo again made his way to the publication office, where he was met by Mr. Greeley, who said quietly, "Mr. Sinclair was there also, unfortunately. "Mr. Greeley," said our needy friend, "I've been hard up lately and have spare cash, I'll pay you the day I will pay you when I have earned it." The philosopher made a dive for his pocket-book, looked it through, but, alas, it had been plundered. He looked over to Sam Sinclair, in his klasps. He walked over to Sam Sinclair, "Sinclair, I wish you would lend me ten dollars." "What do you want with it, growled that unimpressionable and effective man. "Never mind what I want it for," said Horace, "let me have it." "I'll not do anything of the kind. I heard that rascal boast that he had stuck you for five dollars and I'll be damned if he would 'stick' you for ten dollars to-day. Get out of here," he yelled to discomfited typo, making a significant motion with the toe of his boot, a maneuver which proved perfectly efficacious.

INTERVIEWS WITH SCHELL, M'MASTERS AND TWEED.

Knowing that no surer indices of Democratic sentiment could be found than the utterances of the representative men of the present and old Tammany regime, your correspondent set about interviewing those gentlemen. Samuel J. Tilden was comprehended in the list, but Mr. Tilden proved to have pressing present engagements that did not admit of postponement. He very graciously, however, appointed a near future day for an interview, but frankly told me that his cue was not to talk just at this time, and said, "but come anyhow, I shall at least treat you politely." Mr. Tilden views Greeley's political information by at once telling me the *Commercial's* party affiliations when I mentioned by whom I was accredited. In this connection a well preserved gentleman. Incisiveness and promptitude stick out all over him; and I at once recognized the man whose trenchant speeches during the campaign of reform almost persuaded your correspondent that Seymour and Blair had a show. Pittsburgh's have frequent opportunities of seeing Mr. Tilden, as he is a frequent visitor to the "Smoky City."

AUGUSTUS SCHELL ON GREELEY.

Your correspondent waited on the Hon. Augustus Schell at his office, No. 40 Wall street. *En passant*, as illustrating what fame is in New York City, I asked the janitor of the building opposite if Mr. Schell's office was there, and was informed that he had never heard of such a man. Perhaps some of your readers can throw some light on this. Old political stagers, however, remember him well. If the ghost of James Buchanan were to arise it would probably point out Augustus Schell and John W. Forney as the two most potential agencies in his election to the Presidency. Mr. Augustus Schell operates Buchanan's Collector of the Port of New York, is popularly supposed to have been the agent who collected the very large sums which report says, enabled Forney to announce that the Democratic party in Pennsylvania had been saved by the skin of its teeth in the election of 1866. In face and person Mr. Schell strikingly resembles Senator Buckingham, and in imperturability of manner is the most perfect counterpart of Charles McKibben, of Pennsylvania, that I have ever seen. His manner was characterized by perfect politeness and as perfect a lack of communicativeness.

Correspondent.—Mr. Schell, I desire to ascertain the drift of Democratic sentiment respecting Mr. Greeley's candidature. Is the Democratic sentiment favorable to his nomination by the Baltimore Convention?

Mr. Schell—"At the present moment there is every probability of Mr. Greeley's being supported for President by the New York delegation at Baltimore."

Correspondent—"I hear much expression of good will to Mr. Greeley on the part of Democrats of every shade of opinion in New York city. Is that general throughout the State?"

Mr. Schell—"In reply to that I would refer you to the outgivings of the Rochester Convention."

Correspondent—"But apropos of the Rochester Convention, Mr. Schell. The *World* puts upon the action of that convention, in conspicuously indorsing the Cincinnati platform and saying nothing about Greeley and Brown, the construction that the very fact of praising the platform and repudiating the candidates was a most significant rejection of Greeley."

Mr. Schell—"That is an expression of the *World's* individual bias. No such intention underlaid

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, June 1, 1872.

WASHINGTON.

al Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1872.

The Bothersome Treaty.

s beyond question that a complete understanding has not yet been reached with the ish Cabinet concerning indirect claims. ral Schenck has indicated his surprise at exact phraseology of the Senate amendt, as quite different from the construce he had been led to put upon them by pre dispatches, and the understanding is his opinion is shared by Granville. The ally appears to be that the amended article considered as strictly correct by the sition made by England as the basis supplemental treaty, and that while this ence might be arranged if the English sition had not been made public here, fter such publication has been made as a al ultimatum on the part of England, s great reluctance to accept any form of that does not conform to the basis sub- 1. The exact objections made are not n here, though one complaint is that proposition was received by not other clear, and this caused General ck to inquire whether there had not been take in telegraphing. The statement is to-night in official quarters that a dis- has been sent to Mr. Schenck, saying our sition is as clear as the United States can it; that no further changes can be made and that the decision on the part of nd must be reached during the present n of the Senate, or the negotiations con- ng indirect claims must end. The Pres- the greater part of the morning e Capitol, with all the members of the et except Robeson and Gen. Bristow, e of these phase of the treaty question and lu-Klux bill were engaging his attention. eeling among Senators is very decided the treaty matter. A number of the strenuous supporters of the Chargeship e that no further modification of the pro- supplemental article will be agreed to by nate, and the President will be cordially ted in refusing any further negotiations ing the points at issue. In case England upon still further changes in the article ld not be done by the President and Department, even should it be a mere r of form, since courtesy would require its submission to the Senate, which body has only d that the particular form agreed after a lengthy debate should be framed e treaty. It is still believed by several officials here that the difficulties in the f any further changes, however slight, lly understood in London, that the t objections, whatever they may prove will be waived, unless there is under- it all a desire to break up the treaty.

The Tax on Whisky.

Senate Finance Committee has not in- d the aggregate tax on whisky. They fixed the consolidated tax at seventy an increase of five cents over the rate y the House, but have abolished the tax es of wholesale and retail dealers, and axes equal to the five cents added to the tax, so that all taxes on whisky are in- in the seventy cents, except the annual tax on license tax on the former tax is annual, and brewers are entirely separat- n dealers in distilled spirits.

Marshal of Wyoming.

nel Frank W. Wolcott, formerly of Covingy., has been confirmed Marshal of Wy- Territory. He was Judge Advocate l on the staff of General Schofield during r.

nding of Mr. Greeley's Presidential Aspirations.

t the Greeley men call a plot, but this nong Democrats instead of revenue re- s, is known to be hatching here. The is to prevent the Democracy from ac- Greeley, and to accomplish this the s to adopt the Cincinnati platform and de Gratz Brown as Vice President and ght-out Democrat for President, the ation to be regarded as the regular ation of the Democratic party. It is d that the whole influence of the Blairs est for such a trade, their sole interests ing up in Brown, and that all the ex- lations of Brown's special managers e are directed towards securing his ac- at Baltimore, at any necessary sacri- reeley's interests.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1872.

UTLAWS NOT TO BE PERMITTED TO LAND.

ecretary of the Treasury to-day, by di- of the President, sent a telegram to the r of Customs at New Orleans to which vessels reported to be on the way to that ving on board certain Greek Brigands, he band engaged in the murder of an nobleman and others at Marathon, s were reprieved on condition of leav- ece. The collector has been instruc- revent their landing and to report all in the case immediately to the Secre- he Treasury.

. E. BOOK CONCERN.

ceful State of Its Accounts—No ace Sheet Taken for Twenty s—Cooked-Up Reports—Whole- Peculation.

YORK, May 28.—Yesterday afternoon ial committee appointed by the Gen- nference to investigate the charges the Methodist Book Concern held a at which the reports of the sub-com- were presented. The chairman of the mittee to investigate the affairs of ery department reported that the ere in a most disgraceful state. In there was a blunder of twenty thou- dollars against the Bibleboy, made in p a column. It is said that Hoffman d this by carrying over sixteen thou- dollars from the previous year, tting in four thousand dollars, appears to have come from in particular. No statement und showing a balance sheet to have en in twenty years. The only state- the accounts that are unexplained rts made to the annual Conference nade from the ledger, but for this d with the ledger. Judge Cooley, of the sub-committee on leather, re- at the question had been submitted master binders, as to the amount of equired to produce the amount of work turned out by the Book Concern e-one months, and an average esti- ced it at more than $28,000 less than charged the Concern. It was also at Hoffman had been in the habit of e leather of the Concern, and that a discrepancy in his pay account- on, Sr., agent, said he had relied on e honesty, consequently he was unable ple. The committee then went into sion.

SO BAD AFTER ALL.

welve of the Newfoundland Fleet Lost—The Loss of Life han Fifty.

, May 28.—The reported wholesale n of the Newfoundland whaling fleet dited here. A letter from St. Johns st mail says that twelve vessels in all r missing, but two or three of those ave not been out so long as to be given st. The crews of the vessels known roved were all survivors. Fifty- f sixty men on the brig Huntsman- ine of these men leave widows, with e hundred and fifty children, and ions were being taken up to obtain their support.

ons, May 28.—A shipping merchant espondent representing the Newfoundland Harvey & Co., confirms the dispatch ton in reference to the exaggerated of the sealing fleet disaster. He says it is entirely false with respect to all vessels, and that he had advices of turn of most of the fleet.

E SUICIDAL MANIA.

g Lady Takes Poison Because dden to Correspond with a Man—A German Cuts His .

spatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., May 29, 1872.

ng lady by the name of Shaul, resid- her parents about three miles east of committed suicide last night by tak- of strychnine. No cause can be as- her doing this rash act, except that ts forbade her corresponding with a n.

patch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., May 29, 1872.

an named John Erelsch, aged thirty- and unmarried, committed suicide to-day by cutting his throat with a e cause can be found for the act. The the Coroner's jury was, died by his

DAVIS FOR GREELEY.

ood Turn Deserves Another.

LE, May 29.—Andrew J. Kellar, ed- Memphis *Avalanche*, who arrived ay, states that Jefferson Davis has letter to Wade Hampton, declaring for Greeley. Davis also adds that the e party would act unwisely to make him at Baltimore. As a man Davis refuse to support Greeley and his n under trying circumstances. ton at Memphis to this extent sus- , but it is said that as Alexander H. Davis have always disagreed. It as Stephens opposed Greeley, Da- se supports him, and fiercely. The re that the folly of opposing public d as they are unable to lead or to must follow, willingly or unwil-

ional Agricultural Convention.

May 29.—In the Agricultural Con- day resolutions were offered and re- the proper committee asking Con- tain six sections of forest land in ship of public lands for the purpose ng necessary rain fall; that Congress ized to raise the rank of the Com- of Agriculture to that of a cabinet d that the Department of Agricul- uested to scatter its statistics broad- ide land. After considerable debate was chosen as the next place of Miss Annie Savery, of Iowa, read an paper on bee keeping. The con- as revised and adopted this after-

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 29, 1872.

The Committee of Ways and Means has given a hearing to the representatives of the National Banks on the subject of Mr. Boutwell's bill compelling the banks to exchange their six per cents for four and a half per cents. Their arguments against the measure may briefly be stated as follows:

The banks will be compelled to sell immediately $110,000,000 of 1881s and currency 6s in the open market, as the Secretary has no authority to buy these classes of bonds; and the result might be very serious, as the market would not sustain the load without a large reduction in price, with consequent loss to the banks. They argue that the clause in the currency act retaining the right to "alter, amend or appeal" does not carry with its language the unjust intent to violate agreements, and that the agreement with the banks is the same as with other bond holders; and make the statement that if the measure is forced on the banks without a corresponding reduction of taxation now levied under the 41st section of the act, most of the country banks, dependent as they are largely on their deposits as are the city banks, will have to wind up and discontinue business.

The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 29, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113¾	114	114½	114	114¼	114¼
West'n Union Tel.	76	75¾			74¾	74¾
Quicksilver		36				
Pacific Mail	76	75¾	75¾		74¾	
Adams Express		90½				
Wells Fargo Ex.		90¾				
American Express		57¾				
United States Ex.		82½				
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾		97¾	97¾
N. Y. Central scrip	92¾	92½	92¾		92¾	92¾
Erie	25	25	25		25	25
Reading		117½				
Michigan Southern	95	95	95		94¾	94¾
Illinois Central		135	135			
Cleveland & Pitts.	91	90¾	90¾		90¾	90¾
Toledo & Wabash	25¾	25¾	25¾		25¾	25¾
Do. preferred	40¾	40¾	40¾		40½	40½
Rock Island	103	103	103		102¾	102¾
St. Paul	37¾	37¾	37¾		37¾	37¾
Do. preferred	67¾	67¾	67¾		67¾	67¾
Wabash		39¾	39¾			
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne	99	99	98¾	99	97	98¾
Chicago & Alton	97	97	96¾	97	96¾	96¾
Chicago and Alton pf.	118			116	116¾	116¾
Ohio & Mississippi						
Boston, H'tonl & W.		95½	95½			
Canton		50				
New Jersey Central	108¾					
Union Pacific	84	84	84		84	84

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	58½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Phila. and Erie	30¾	North Penn. R. R.	30¾
Lehigh Navigation	48¾	Camden and Amboy	127
Catawissa	48	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15¾
Cr'k Creek & Alley'n	37	Reading	60¼

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 30, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market remains dull without any change in prices worthy of special mention. In the absence of sales we can only furnish the figures at which oil can be obtained. We quote nominally as follows:

CRUDE.

The market was demoralized: Spot 16c; May 16c; June 16c; Parker's $8 22½; Foster's $8 22½ @ bbl.

REFINED.

The market was decidedly weak, May and July being offered at 25c below the previous day's prices. We quote spot 23c; May 23c; June 23c; July 23½c for eastern delivery.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, May 29.—The *Courier* says: There was no material change in the market yesterday. Following are the sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot	$3 90
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 92½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	3 93
1,000 bbls upper road, buyer 1st six months	3 93
1,000 bbls upper road, buyer first six months	4 10
500 bbls lower road, spot	3 90
500 bbls lower road, spot	3 92½
500 bbls, Oil City spot	4 10

NEW LIBERTY, May 29.—Crossing 25.—Market dull and depressed: sales 900 bbls June at 23c; also a line 1,000 bbls for June, July and August at 23½c; certificates, 23½c; delivery, shipped at 25c; cases 28¾@28¾c; crude in bulk offered at 13c. Philadelphia market dull at 23½c; sales of 1,000 bbls shipped at 23c for May delivery, and 23c for June; crude in shipping order, 12½c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Market firm: S. W. 25½c; crude 12½c; cases 28½c; no sales. Futures—June 23½; July 23½; Aug. 23½.

HOUSEVILLE, May 29.—Market very quiet and dull at $3 90.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 29.—Market quiet but firm at $3 90@3 95.

OIL CITY, May 29.—Opening on lower road $3 90; 47 gravity at Oil City $4 07; market quiet and weak.

TITUSVILLE, May 29.—Market quiet; spot at $3 80a 3 90.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line]

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—May 23¾@23½c; June 23½@23½c; July 23½; crude 12½.

TITUSVILLE, May 29.—Market quiet and dull; spot bbls at $3 90@3 92½.

PARKERS, May 29.—Market dull and no transactions to-day; firm and nominally $3 90.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 29.—Market very quiet; spot held at $3 90@3 95.

TITUSVILLE, May 29.—Market dull at $3 95.

OIL CITY, May 29.—Market very quiet and dull at $4.@$4 07.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Refined 23¾@24c; crude in bulk 13@13½c.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 30, 1872.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₩ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common (scarce)	28 00
Third common (scarce)	25 00
Sheeting	25 00
Hemlock, joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₩ M	$60 00
Second common	50 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	30 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	32 00
Flooring and drop weatherboarding	37 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	37 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with battens	32 00
Clear and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 4 75
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	3 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
No. 2, 16-inch, sawed	4 00
Lath	2 00

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 29.—Flour firm. Wheat dull and lower at 99c bid for No 1 white Michigan $1 05¾; amber Michigan $1 04; No 2 $1 01@1 01½. Corn dull and lower by [illegible] high mixed 51¾c; low mixed 51¾c; yellow 51¾c; white 56c; no grade 49c. Oats dull and lower: No 1 44¾@45c; No 2 42½c; Michigan 42½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 29.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady: No 1 $1 47; No 2 $1 44¾. Oats steady; No 2 40½c. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed 44½c. Rye firm: No 1 76c. Barley dull and declined; No 2 fall 62¾c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1872.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 29, 1872.

REMARKS.—The close reader of imports by river and rail will observe a large increase in the receipts of wheat and flour, thus realizing our predictions made some days since. The late rains and genial suns have "opened the eyes" of farmers, who now see that there is a fair prospect for an average crop of grain, and hence unload their surplus crops. We have little new to note with regard to prices, the market generally ruling uniform.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	5,518	5,546	11,064
Apples, bbls	911	341	1,252
Cheese, boxes	1,298	1,130	2,428
Corn, sacks	8,807	9,413	18,220
Wheat, sacks	3,311	17,824	21,141
Barley, sacks	597	2,389	2,997
Rye, sacks	179	6,694	6,873
Oats, sacks	8,641	13,057	21,698
Butter, packages	317	284	601
Bacon, pieces	3,434	1,423	3,857
Bacon, tierces	347	523	870

Below we give the wholesale rates, and ask the reader to bear in mind that the quotations are selling and not buying rates. What a merchant pays at is not our business—what he sells at is, and we always give it as reported.

ASHES.—There is a good demand, and we are reported sales at the following figures; Soda ash common, 4¼@4½c; refined 5¾@6c; nitrate soda, crude, 5c; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c.

APPLES.—Receipts light and market dull; an extra choice article is worth $4 50@5 00 ₩ bbl; lower grades $2@3 ₩ bbl.

BUTTER.—Receipts continue to increase, and prices are weak and lower; choice fresh roll was sold at 19@20c; prime 14@15c; baker's sale ₩ lb.

BEANS.—The stock in light and prices are firm. We quote white navy at $3 00@3 25 ₩ bushel; common and mixed $2 50.

BACON, ETC.—Market dull; sales at 6a8c ₩ lb as to quality.

BROOMS.—We quote as follows: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common $2 25a 2 50 ₩ doz.

BAKING POWDER.—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; Banner ¼ lb cans per doz, $1 75; ½ lb do $3 50 1 lb do $6 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—There is an activ trade demand, and we are reported sales at the following figures: Uncanvassed sugar cured hams 12½; canvassed sugar cured hams 12¾c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; sugar cured sides 9½c; clear rib do 8¾c; clear do 9c; breakfast bacon 10¾a 11¾c; dried beef 17¾c; mess pork $15 ₩ bbl; ham sausage 10c; land in tierces 9¾c; do half bbls 10¼c; do kegs and buckets 11¾c.

CANDLES.—Sperm 54 ounces, at 43½c; full weight, 46c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Sales Pennsylvania at $5 50 ₩ case.

PICKLES.—Eastern ₩ bbl $15 00a17 00; western $10 00a12 00; half bbls, ₩ keg $5 50@6 00.

CHEESE.—The crop of new cheese is coming in freely, receipts being 319 boxes. We quote standard brands as follows: Ohio Goshen, Baldc; Factory Cattle; Dairy Italic.

COUNTRY BACON.—Hams 8a9c ₩ lb; shoulders 4¾a5c ₩ lb; clear sides 6a6½c ₩ lb; country lard 7¾a8c.

CARBON OIL.—We quote at 19a20c in round lots, and 22c for jobbing trade.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's Bell berries $18 ₩ bbl; Independence, Bells; boxes $2 25a4 50.

CEMENT.—Louisville Hydraulic cement $2 50@2 75 ₩ bbl; Rosedale $4 50; Eagle $3 00; Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50; Akron, in barrels, $2 25; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 50a3 75 ₩ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS.—Apples sales in bulk peaches, halves, 9a10c ₩ lb; mixed 7a8c ₩ lb; peeled 12a13c ₩ lb; blackberries 15a16c ₩ lb; dried cherries 8a9c ₩ lb; seedless 20a22c.

FEATHERS.—No 1 26c wholesale, and 30a35c in a small way; mixed stock 40a60c.

EGGS.—The market is firmer and prices have advanced, prime fresh selling up to 17c ₩ dozen.

CHICKENS.—We note a marked improvement in the demand for goods in this line. The uncompromising weather we are now experiencing is having its effect, and merchants feel safe in stocking up in sugar, claiming that large quantities will be wanted, and hard advocate prices must soon be paid. Following are the ruling quotations:

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 12c; cut loaf 14c; coffee 12c; B 11¾c; A 11¼c; extra C yellow 10¾c; C yellow 10¼c. Brown sugars, choice 11c; prime 10¾c; good 9¾a10c; New Orleans, fair to prime 9¾a10c; choice 10¼c; prime 10¾c; choice 11c. Eggs are weak and lower, sales, *Coffee*—Fancy 25c; prime 24¾c; good 24¾c; fair 23c; choice 22c. *Molasses*—New Orleans, fancy, prime roasted coffee, loose and in one packages, 29c ₩ lb. *Syrups*—Sugar house $1 00a1 10 ₩ gal; Extra 50c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 50c; Lavender 50c; common 40a45c.

Raw Grains and Molasses—New crop, prime, 68c; choice 70c.

Coffee—Carolina choice 9¾c: Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾c.

Spices—Pepper grain 22c; pure ground 25c; Cassia, 50c; cloves 32c; nutmegs $1 25.

FLOUR.—There is no change in prices, though the tendency is certainly to lower figures. The following are the ruling rates of the market as reported by mills and storers: Seven Family winter $10 25a10 50 ₩ bbl, good brands $9 50; bakers $9a9 50; spring wheat $8 25a9 25; ordinary brands, $8a8 25; Minnesota, Texas arrived at $8 50@9 00. Rye flour, Southern amber, $10@ 10 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio, $9 50@10 00.

GRAIN.—The following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the last twenty-four hours:

Wheat, sacks	4,988	Corn, sacks	3,189
Oats, sacks	4,299	Rye, sacks	540
Barley	5,760		

It will be noticed that the receipts of wheat, oats, corn and barley for the last twenty-four hours are not quotably lower, but it is the opinion of most dealers that the top has been reached, and that a decline will speedily follow. We quote as follows: Red winter at $1 90a1 95; white $2a2 05; spring $1 70 a1 80 ₩ bushel. Oats—white 58c; mixed 56c. Corn—shelled flaxlot. Rye—$1 00a1 05. Barley—spring 75 a80c; fall 90a95c.

CORN MEAL.—Demand active at $2 25 ₩ bbl.

HAY.—Baled, on wheat, $26 22 ₩ ton.

OATS.—Sales at 47@48c ₩ bu for 2½.

HIDES.—Demand active at 9¼a9½c.

HOGS.—Receipts to-day 2,000 head; $6 05 ₩ ton; single dressed $92; scalded $90a95.

LARD OIL.—No 1 extra is held at 85a86c; No 2, 60a65c. Crude, 52½ and Chamber winter strained 90a95c.

LIME.—Perrysburgh white and Cleveland $2a2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

MILL FEED.—Middlings $1 80a2 00; seconds $1 45 a1 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

OIL BARRELS.—Iron hooped $2 25.

POULTRY.—Live chickens are held at 75a80c ₩ pair, by the coop.

PEA NUTS.—Sales at 8a9c ₩ lb.

POTATOES.—Sales of car lots at 40a60c per bush.

RAGS.—Country mixed 3c ₩ lb; sale.

SALT.—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUMAC.—Sales of Tennessee smacks at 4¾c ₩ lb.

TALLOW.—Sales at 8a8¾c per lb.

WILLOWS.—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY.—Highwines 90c; common rectified 92c@$1; proof rectified $1 @cal 07; rye and corn $1 04a1 07 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $6 00a8 00 as to age.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

May 25.—The wool market continues dull, and prices are without improvement. Buyers are shy and demand concessions which are not generally warranted by the commercial prospects and probable cost of wool in the future. Those who are not entirely bare of supplies are inclined to await developments in regard to the tariff and the final disposition of the tariff question by Congress. Nevertheless, the transactions in foreign have been considerable, including one or two large lots, and foot up larger than the aggregate of any month.

This is probably owing to the fact that holders have been disposed to meet the views of buyers quite freely, and that offers from the latter have been accepted, that would not have been entertained a week or two ago. They are aware that if the tariff bill should pass in its present shape, the stocks of fine foreign wool now here might be duplicated at a somewhat lower cost, especially those of such wools which at this stage of the season reach us by way of the Mediterranean markets.

The general reduction of ten per cent., with the proposed reduction of the differential duties, insures shipments from Australia, New Zealand, India and other points east of the Cape of Good Hope, would give American buyers in London an advantage of some four or five cents gold per lb. In the cost of these wools at this port, as compared with the present basis. This would probably lead to additional imports; and with a liberal supply of foreign wools, and no offering in moderate prices, for manufactures to fall back upon, it would be impossible to restore the high extreme range that existed during the season which is before us.

But as things now stand, the prices of foreign wools may be considered as having at length touched the hard bottom. The early arrivals from Australia and New Zealand, with a large and luxurious margin of profit to the importer. But the decline of Australian wools which has since taken place, added to the advance in gold, has nearly or quite obliterated this margin.

Sales for the week foot up about 800,000 lbs of foreign and 125,000 lbs of domestic. Included it the latter are 50,000 lbs Ohio fleece, 44,000 lbs Ohio and X Michigan 75c; 20,000 lbs unwashed New Hampshire 92½c; 5,000 lbs Ohio delaine, and 6,000 lbs unmerchantable 60c; 1,000 lbs broken 95c.

In domestic pulled, sales of 4,800 lbs super at 80c; 5,000 lbs do 80c; 2,000 lbs extra 68c; 1,000 lbs do 67½c; 1,000 lbs do 75c; 1,500 lbs Boston do 85c; 2,000 lbs do 75c.

In combing wool, sales of 2,000 lbs Canada at 83c; 1,000 lbs medium native 65c; 2,000 lbs do 67½c; 2,000 lbs washed native fleece 75c; 1,000 lbs do 77½c; 2,000 lbs do 80c; 2,000 lbs do 82½c; 2,000 lbs do 85c.

In coming wool, sales of 2,000 lbs Canada at 83c; 1,000 lbs medium native 65c; 2,000 lbs do 67½c; 2,000 lbs washed native fleece 75c; 1,000 lbs do 77½c; 2,000 lbs do 80c; 2,000 lbs do 82½c; 2,000 lbs do 85c.

In combing wool, sales of 2,000 lbs Canada at 83c; 1,000 lbs medium native 65c; 2,000 lbs do 67½c; 1,000 lbs do 70c; 1,500 lbs Boston do 85c; 2,000 lbs do 75

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:
Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

"Boss" TWEED shows a warm side towards HORACE GREELEY, and so do the old Tammany Ring generally. If the fact is a harsh one, no one but himself is responsible for it. It is one for honest Republicans when they are asked to go for GREELEY to think of. When TWEED is along those who are at all particular about what company they keep may well begin to to doubt whether they ought not to "draw on of that crowd."

ONE week ago four weekly papers comprised the list, after the *Tribune*, of supporters of GREELEY and BROWN in New York; but within that time one has died—the *Always Chief*. It was too much for the thing. It has gone out of existence and no other has taken its place, out of the two or three hundred published in the State. This is by no means the only sign that GREELEY-ism is dwindling. There are plenty of signs on all hands. Failure is in the air. It is becoming the common talk. Everybody sees and feels it.

CONSIDERABLE solicitude is said to exist in Prussia with regard to the health of BISMARCK, and it is intimated that his present illness, which seems to have assumed the form of protracted sleeplessness, is owing to overwork; another proof that not even the most powerful mind, although conjoined with a constitution of iron, can ignore with impunity the limitations, compensations and retributions which Nature has set up. The history of the world is full of instances showing how power and domination may be won at the cost of physical and mental ruin, and how the glittering prizes at which ambition grasps are often only clutched after the faculty to enjoy them has been lost in the intense strain to obtain them. Let the brain-workers of our own country heed the lesson.

"FRIENDS OF MR. GREELEY in Washington who profess to know his plans and purposes assert with positiveness that he still adheres to his famous editorial published in the *Tribune* before the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention, in which he pledged the support of the *Tribune* to the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, in case the Democratic Convention should make straight Democratic nominations. They assert that he never hesitated a moment in his purpose to withdraw his name in case the Democrats refuse to take him up."—*Wash. dispatch to Springfield Republican.*

Not a bit of it. MR. GREELEY will run regardless of the action at Baltimore, or the number of votes he will get. He has plenty of reason—though it is poor for him—for having entered on the spree, he is bound to have it out. Besides, it suits his humor and gratifies his hate—motives which he will find actuate very few Republicans.

FOLLOWING the example of Gen. EWELL and Col. MOSBY, another prominent ex-Confederate—Gen. HENRY C. WAYNE, of Georgia—has written a letter declaring himself in favor of the election of "a regular Republican candidate," which, he states, is in his opinion essential to the good order and stability of the country. Somewhat mistakenly, perhaps, he considers MR. GREELEY to be a sort of an apostle of chaos—at least he characterizes him as practically the candidate of the Communists and Internationalists, and believes that his election would be a real misfortune to the South. Gen. WAYNE is a son of the late Judge WAYNE, of the United States Supreme Court, and was quite a prominent man in the Confederacy, holding the position of Adjutant General of the State of Georgia throughout the rebellion.

A CERTAIN Southern Democratic newspaper, which has hoisted the Liberal Republican flag, is considerably exercised over the perversity of the negroes of that quarter in giving the cold shoulder to the movement, and in declining to "do their own reading" instead of relying on the representations of others, if they would learn who are really their best and truest friends. This is sensible advice, which the colored people will do well to follow—more particularly for the reason that whilst they are thus making themselves acquainted with the real status of men and parties toward their race, they will also be likely now and then to consider how it came about that they have learned to read at all, and to what political organization it is chiefly owing that they may buy books and peruse them in the broad light of the sun, none daring to molest or make afraid. By all means let them "do their own reading."

HAS CATALINE any right to call BRUTUS a conspirator? The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* reveals the existence of what he terms "a plot" to break down the Cincinnati movement; and although he professes to believe that the scheme will in all probability be abandoned as impracticable, he intimates that some of the "conspirators" are still active in the matter, which he mildly characterizes as "a disreputable piece of political trickery." Considering that the Convention which nominated MR. GREELEY was almost entirely destitute of any representative character; that it was engineered from beginning to end by the trigurry of the most intricate sort; and that the candidate himself has expressly declared his belief in the divine right of bolting, it would seem that this language from the *Tribune* toward the dissentients is very much as though the pot should lose its temper and pelt the kettle with approbrious epithets.

THE liberal character of the Amnesty bill which passed Congress the other day, may be inferred from the fact that the number of persons relieved by it is estimated by those best informed on the subject at not less than a hundred and fifty thousand persons of capacity and experience, embracing as far as the largest part of the representative men of the South. The number still under disabilities is variously computed at from three to five hundred persons. The passage of the bill disposes of a large number of cases now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States and the District and Circuit Courts, against persons holding office in violation of the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment. It is understood that the Attorney General will not enter a *nolle prosequi* in those cases of which the Supreme Court has cognizance, and will further instruct United States District Attorneys throughout the country to take like action in regard to similar cases in their courts.

THE re-election of MR. FERRY to the United States Senate from Connecticut, over General HAWLEY, the Republican caucus nominee, was proclaimed from the "Liberal" hometops as "the first fruit of the Cincinnati movement." The *Tribune* shouted it; MR. GREELEY rubbed his hands over it. It was one of the "signs" to which he referred in his letter of acceptance convincing him that the country was for him. And the "small-fry" thought that GREELEY was already as good as elected—just because FERRY was chosen Senator. But they don't think so now,—that is, if they have read Senator FERRY'S letter on GREELEY. After referring to the questions of administration, in connection with the Presidency, he says: "To "intrust these great interests to an administration made up and controlled by MR. GREELEY "would be mere midsummer madness." * * * You and I will continue on the old Republican track." There is not as much "triumph in the air" as there was!

THE report that Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT has definitely accepted the Presidency of the Erie Railroad Company, is exciting considerable interest in railroad and financial circles, and it is pointed out as a significant illustration of the universal confidence placed in his judgment and integrity, that on the strength of the mere rumor of his accession to the management of that road, a marked appreciation in the value of stock at once ensued. Nor is this confidence of the stockholders likely to be misplaced. Bold and sometimes audacious in enterprise as Col. SCOTT is, the whole history of his connection with railroads shows him to be at the same time one of the most prudent and cautious of managers. While nothing seems too vast to deter him, nothing appears so minute as to escape his observation; to which remarkable union of aggressive energy and methodic care, his extraordinary successes as a railroad manager are due. Many, says BYRON, are poets, who have never sung their inspiration, and Col. SCOTT'S great epics of material civilization would almost seem to stamp him as the railroad SHAKESPEARE of the nineteenth century.

THE announcement of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Pennsylvania, that the outstanding balance of the State war loan of May 15th, 1861, will be redeemed upon presentation at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia, is made the occasion of some very complimentary references by the New York *Bulletin* to the credit and standing of the State. The amount of bonds thus called in is one million eight hundred thousand dollars, with accrued interest, maturing, when added to the bonds already called in, a total reduction of two millions of dollars in the State indebtedness during the present year, and effecting a permanent saving of interest to the amount of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually. Exclusive of assets in the sinking fund, amounting to from twelve to fifteen millions of dollars, the indebtedness of the State, at the close of the present year, will be about thirty millions of dollars, which, at the present rate of liquidation, will take but a very few years to discharge. Interest on the bonds thus called in will cease on the 30th of next September, a fact of which holders thereof should take note.

THE LOCAL OPTION LAW.

The decision of Judge ALLISON, of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, affirming the constitutionality of the "local option" law of May 3, 1871, is important in view of the fact that a general local option law was passed at the last session of the Legislature. The act above alluded to applied only to the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia, and under the vote authorized therein the majority decided against license. To test the constitutionality of the act, a tavern keeper named MCCLAIN applied to the Court for a mandamus to compel the Commissioners to issue a license to him to sell liquors. The Commissioners answered, citing the act and the subsequent vote, under which license was refused to the petitioner. To this a demurrer was filed, setting forth that the answer, if true, was not sufficient in law. The question of the constitutionality of the act was squarely raised, and the President Judge squarely decides it, taking the ground that the general subject of the sale of intoxicating liquors is one upon which the General Assembly may properly legislate, "from the fact that they are nowhere forbidden in the Constitution of this State or of the United States to do so." "It is a proper subject of police regulation as to localities in which it may not be sold," "as it affects the health, happiness, convenience and safety of the people." The decision takes the broad ground that the Legislature may do whatever is not prohibited, and refuses to adopt the theory that a law may be declared unconstitutional if it conflicts with the genius of our institutions. This decision is the more important since it has been generally understood that the "local option" principle was virtually settled by the Supreme Court, twenty-five years ago, in a case arising in this city, known as Parker vs. The Commonwealth. In 1856 an act was passed, applying to Allegheny and other counties, authorizing a vote by the people in wards, boroughs and townships, to determine whether the sale of liquors should be continued or prohibited. In the Fourth ward of Pittsburgh the majority voted against license. PARKER, a liquor merchant, continued to sell, and was convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions, of a violation of the act. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, and Judge BELL, in a lengthy opinion, declared the act unconstitutional, on the ground that the General Assembly could not delegate its legislative power to the people; or, in other words, that they could not pass a law which depended upon a popular vote to give it vitality. In the argument of this case authorities were cited showing that the Legislature had passed many such laws, but none in which was the principle of establishing the common school system, and in which the people were authorized to vote for or against the schools. Numerous acts have been passed authorizing the people to decide by ballot the question of the erection of new townships, determine subscriptions to public enterprises, etc. The consolidation of several adjacent municipalities with Pittsburgh in 1867, was dependent upon a vote of the people, and without that vote had failed. Judge BELL, however, in his decision, while admitting that the Legislature may pass laws in some cases dependent upon future contingencies, and even upon a vote of the people, yet makes a distinction between these and the act of 1846. His decision was dissented from by two of the Judges, so that it received but a bare majority of the Court. It has never been reversed, but is directly overruled in principle, and the passage of local option laws by the Legislature, has led many intelligent men to doubt the soundness of the reasoning in the Parker case. That the Common Pleas of Philadelphia regard it unsound, is sufficiently apparent from the following quotation from their opinion:

"It is not to be denied that the Supreme Court have not directly reversed PARKER'S case, in all the subsequent cases in which the question has been made they have distinguished PARKER vs. The Commonwealth from the several acts of Assembly, which were argued were governed by the principal there enunciated. But no subsequent law has been held to be unconstitutional while depended on the vote of the people to give effect to it; on the contrary, every one of them has been sustained as perfectly valid, though by each vote local regulations have been abolished, county sites settled, public buildings erected, corporate subscription sustained, territorial consolidation allowed. In the first case which has been up after PARKER'S case had been decided, Commonwealth vs. The Judges, 8 Barr, 391, the question of continuing or abolishing a township by ballot was before the court. As the General Assembly had been passed to authorize a vote of the citizens, by which, if a majority voted one way, one result was to be accomplished; if the other way, a different result followed. Judge BELL attempts to distinguish on principle the latter case from the former. But while there is an allegation, of a material distinction, it rests solely to an assertion. He does not attempt to show or point out where the difference is to be found in the constitution, or from what part of it he drew the conclusion that the Assembly could not delegate